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NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED BY THIS BODY

Postal Savings Bank—Artificial Irrigation Under Government Control—Federal Supervision of Corporation and Trusts—Proposed Tax on "Mixed Flour"—Improvement of Waterways—Endorsement of the Single Gold Standard

Washington, December 15.—The national board of trade resumed its sessions this morning. The first matter to be considered was a resolution favoring the establishment of postal savings banks, which was introduced by the Chicago board of trade. After discussion, the question was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting.

The question of artificial irrigation was next discussed, the basis being a resolution offered by the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, which recommended that congress enact laws to place the supervision of all irrigation enterprises in the hands of the United States authorities where such work is undertaken upon waterways affecting inter-state navigation. An address in advocacy of this resolution was made by Mr. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, who said that nearly one-half of the area of this country was arid. He said that the problem was to store the flood water in a chain of artificial lakes which would do away with the danger of floods and also would provide water for irrigation purposes. A general discussion followed, during which it was stated that this was the most important question now before the country, and that the entire problem of the Mississippi valley water supply would have to be studied. The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to have charge of the matter and report at the next meeting.

A resolution favoring the enactment of a national trade mark law was adopted. A resolution favoring the adoption of an American system of naval reserves, presented by the New York board of trade and transportation, was taken up and after discussion, was adopted.

The Philadelphia grocers and importers' exchange presented a resolution to the effect that in all cases, whether rail-way lines, telegraph lines, telephone companies or great commercial trusts or combinations, affecting all the states, the congress of the United States shall control them and bring them in due submission to the laws of justice and equity. Mr. Haplin, of Philadelphia, said that he did not suppose there would be any objection to the resolution, as it was in the interest of the people. The resolution was referred to a special committee to report tomorrow.

A resolution which elicited much discussion was that offered by the Chicago board of trade, favoring legislation imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture and sale of mixed flour. The resolution imposes a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000 for selling adulterated flour without the payment of this tax. A motion to refer the whole question to a committee to report at a future time was carried.

Mr. Vance, of Cincinnati, presented the report of the committee on internal waterways. The report recognized the broad and comprehensive patriotism manifested by the last congress in its provision for the improvement of national waterways, and established and recognized the principle of contracts for such continuous improvements as may have received the sanction of the secretary of war and the approbation of congress. The report urges congress to continue such legislation and to make such appropriations as will provide for deepening the channel of the Mississippi river so that at least a permanent channel be maintained from the mouth of the Missouri; also that the work of improvement of the jetties in the South pass of the Mississippi, after the expiration of the Eads contract two years hence, be continued until a depth of at least thirty-two feet is attained. Congress was also asked to initiate the work of improving by the jetty system or otherwise the Southwest pass to the gulf. The report was adopted.

The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to currency discussion. The resolutions adopted were an endorsement of the single gold standard; the gradual retirement of United States notes; the limitation of the national bank circulation with a gradual reduction in the tax on the same, and finally, the establishment of national banks with a capital of \$25,000 or over in towns of more than 2,500 population.

A resolution favoring a permanent scientific tariff commission was adopted, but later reconsidered and left open for further discussion.

The active prosecution of the Nicaragua canal project was heartily endorsed.

The committee in charge of the currency resolution and the bankruptcy bill, called on Speaker Reed tonight to present the two measures with the endorsement of the board and learn, if possible, what their chances would be before the house. Mr. Reed did not hold out much encouragement in the line of financial legislation, but intimated that there would be more chance for the bankruptcy bill after the holiday recess.

The committee in charge of the pooling bill was in session at a late hour, but such discussion had developed that there was little hope of an agreement on either side of the question and the majority and minority report may be submitted to the full board tomorrow.

In Behalf of Captain Dreyfus
Baltimore, December 15.—Mr. Louis Michel, who was chairman of the mass meeting recently held in this city for the purpose of giving expression to a belief upon the part of those who attended it in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, the famous life prisoner of Devils Island, has received a letter from United States Senator Morgan of Alabama, in which that gentleman also expresses his belief in the injustice of Captain Dreyfus' imprisonment and incidentally declares that in his opinion, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman convicted in England of the murder of her husband and sentenced to imprisonment for life, is not guilty and should be released. He adds: "It is honorable and praiseworthy to express our sympathy for the victims of injustice but I doubt if it is the better course to do this in a concerted way by public demonstration. Personal letters that will inform the French government of our views will, I think, have a better effect than petitions signed by thousands who are not supposed to know the actual situation."

Nervous people find relief by enriching their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one true blood purifier, and great health giver.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The Question of Tuberculosis in Cattle—Appropriation for Next Six Months—Registration of Commercial Fertilizers

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., December 15.—At the meeting of the board of agriculture today President Holliday read a valuable paper on tuberculosis in cattle and cited cases in the agricultural and mechanical college dairy herd, of which eight cows have been killed. He made the assertion that there was not a herd of cattle in the state unaffected with this disease.

Members of the board, by special invitation, visited the rolling exposition car and expressed themselves in very complimentary terms regarding it and the exhibits it contains.

The board make appropriations for first six months of the fiscal year, amounting to \$27,000. For the past six months the appropriation was \$34,000; but this included \$7,000 for a heating plant for the entire agricultural building.

There was some discussion of complaints regarding registration of fertilizers. The law requires that each brand to be registered must have not less than 8 parts of phosphoric acid, 2 of ammonia and 1 of potash. The trouble is that truckers want these changed as they desire much larger quantity of ammonia and much less potash.

The Governor Pardoned Eight Men

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., December 15.—The governor pardons C. E. McLean, J. W. Cates, J. C. Stally, R. R. Sellers, H. K. Hall, G. W. Pickett, R. L. Sutphin and Saul Hughes, who were convicted of violation of chapter 90, acts of 1885, at last May term of Alamance superior court, and sentenced to a fine of \$50 each and costs of the action. He makes following endorsement:

"This pardon is recommended by the presiding judge, Allen, and a large number of prominent men in Alamance. It appears that the defendants were not guilty of any corrupt intent, and conviction ought not to involve any degree of infamy or even of disrepute."

Baptist State Mission Board

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., December 15.—John E. Ray is elected president of the Baptist state mission board vice John C. Scarborough, resigned. The board appropriates \$10,000 for this year's work.

A MOTION TO QUASH

The Bill of Indictment Against the Alleged Murderer of the Captain of the Olive Pecker

Norfolk, December 15.—The case of John Andersen, cook of the Olive Pecker, charged with the murder of Captain Whitman and Mate Saunders last August and with burning their vessel, the schooner Olive Pecker, in South Atlantic waters on that date, August 16th, came up in the federal court at 3 o'clock this afternoon with Judge Goff on the bench with Judge Hughes, of this district.

Mr. George McIntosh counsel for the accused, exploded a bombshell at the very beginning, moving that the indictments against his client be quashed. He stated two reasons. First, that in federal court proceedings the right to challenge a grand juror was given and his client could not avail himself of that privilege, because he was not present when indicted. Second, that the record of November 17th showed that but eight men responded to the first venire of grand jurors, when the law requires not less than sixteen nor more than twenty, and that fifteen additional jurors were summoned, but the record showed that the indictments were returned by thirteen of these fifteen and omitted to mention the other eight as having participated in the proceedings.

Judge Goff overruled the first point, but agreed in the second so far as to rule that the reading of the order was grammatically incorrect and he would not alter the original order of November 17th, but that it might be proper to make an entirely new order including the facts which occurred on November 17th if different from the facts set forth in the order of that date.

This question will be argued at 10 o'clock tomorrow. If it is decided that it will be improper to make a new order the indictments will be quashed. If not, the trial will proceed.

Andersen was throughout the long technical discussion very nervous, and once, when referred to as "this unfortunate man," broke down, but quickly recovered himself.

* It is impossible to predict what the decision of the court will be tomorrow.

Wreck of the Steamer Nelson

San Francisco, December 15.—The Merchant's Exchange has received a telegram from Nanaimo, in which the captain of the missing steamer Cleveland says that his vessel has been wrecked on the coast of Vancouver island. No other details are given.

The Cleveland left here for Seattle about ten days ago and it is known that she encountered fierce gales. She carried a crew of thirty men and about twelve passengers. The Cleveland was a large iron steamer and had a series of misfortunes. It is supposed the steamer's machinery became disabled, that she was blown out of her course while under sail. The steamer went ashore at Cape Beals, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The pursuer of the ship has arrived at Nanaimo, having gone across the island. He reports twenty-two of the crew are missing. It is supposed they took to the boats and were blown out to sea.

A LIVELY DEBATE

IN THE SENATE OVER THE SEAL FISHERY QUESTION

The Bill to Prevent Pelagic Fishing Passed Over Senator Pettigrew's Protest—Civil Service Discussed in the Senate Under the Census Bill and in the House Under an Appropriation Bill—A Civil Pension List Suggested—Christmas Holiday Resolution

Washington, December 15.—The proceedings of the senate were enlivened today by an interesting debate upon the bill presented by the foreign relations committee providing for the prohibition of pelagic sealing by Americans. The provisions of the measure were explained by Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, who said that it was in aid of negotiations now pending among the representatives of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, sharply antagonized the measure, saying this country had already suffered more than enough humiliation on account of the seal business and he favored the settlement of the question by killing all of the seals, as they appeared at the rookeries of the Bribby-off island and by the last of June next. Great Britain also had not agreed to the prohibition of pelagic sealing. He offered an amendment to that effect but it was defeated. The bill was passed by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen. The session closed with a spirited civil service debate upon the bill presented by the census committee providing for the appointment of a director of the census and thirty-two employees who should form the skeleton of an office force for the twelfth census.

The concurrent resolution adopted by the house, providing for a recess of congress from Saturday, December 18, 1897, to Wednesday, January 5, 1898, was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Senator McBride, of Oregon, called up his resolution authorizing the Secretary of war to purchase food and supplies and to transport such supplies as may be offered for the relief of the American miners and other sufferers in the valley of Yukon river in Alaska, and appropriating \$250,000 to defray the necessary expenses. An amendment to the resolution providing for the transportation of the supplies by means of reindeer was adopted. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs, Senator Hawley, its chairman, promising it should have prompt consideration.

By agreement, the bill to provide for the twelfth and subsequent census was taken up to enable Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, to submit some remarks upon it. He said that he had always been and was now a friend of the civil service law. President Cleveland had, at the close of his administration, made an enormous extension of the classified service, placing about 40,000 persons, without examination, under its protection. Naturally, such action so late in the last administration, had put the present administration under a great strain, but it is satisfactory to note, said Senator Lodge, that President McKinley has bravely and courageously dealt with the question at the beginning of his administration, instead of waiting until its conclusion, as was the practice of his predecessor.

Senator Carter closed the debate by announcing that he would press the measure to a vote as soon after the holiday recess as possible.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the opening of the session a resolution for the holiday recess from Saturday, December 18th to Wednesday, January 5th, offered by Mr. Dingley, from the committee on ways and means, was adopted.

The house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Livingston, democrat of Georgia, submitted some general remarks in opposition to the civil service law, which he denounced as a humbug and a fraud.

Mr. De Armand, democrat, of Missouri, under the latitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills, followed with an impassioned speech reproaching the majority for not voting upon the Cuban belligerency resolution passed by the senate at the last session. His remarks were given added importance, in view of the action of the democratic caucus last night declaring for an aggressive support of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. He declared that he could not be mistaken in his belief that the American people, without distinction of party, sympathized with the Cuban cause. The war on the island had been characterized on the one hand by heroism, devoted to the cause of freedom and independence, and on the other hand by the cruelty and devastation of the darkest ages of the world. The triumph of tyranny in Cuba, he said, would prove a menace to liberty the world over, and in conclusion, amid a round of democratic applause, he appealed to the majority to give the house an opportunity of voting on that resolution.

The debate then drifted back to the civil service question and Mr. Moody, republican, of Massachusetts, called attention to what he termed the "extraordinary proposition" advocated by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Vanderlip, to establish in the treasury department what in effect would be a civil pension list. "If this system which we support is to lead to the establishment of a civil pension list," said he impressively, "then the people ought to wipe it out of existence." (General applause.) Continuing, Mr. Moody said he did not believe the act of 1883 led logically to a civil pension list, but, on the other hand, he did believe the declaration of the assistant secretary of the treasury would meet the disapproval of the American people. "As a friend of civil service reform," said he, "I say its worst enemies are not those who are fighting it openly like General Grovesnor, but men like the author of this proposition, who sits in the cabinet by the side of President McKinley." (Applause.)

Mr. Quigg, republican, of New York, thought life tenure in office led naturally to a civil pension list. It would be brutal, he said, to turn men out to starve after they had spent their lives in the service and were incapacitated from doing anything else.

Mr. Moody denied that it was brutal to turn out a man after he had ceased to be valuable, especially if he had enjoyed long service at a salary double that for the same service in private life.

Mr. Quigg, republican, of New York; Mr. Pearson, republican, of North Carolina, and others became involved in the debate. Finally Mr. Bingham, in charge of the bill, appealed to the house to let this subject, which had been postponed until after the rest of the bill was completed, go over, and the debate subsided. The bill was then read for amendment under the five minute rule.

The amendment reducing the force in the pension office was adopted after an interesting debate.

"NOT A TRUE BILL"

The Baltimore Grand Jury Ignores the Bill Against the American for Libel of Senator Wellington

Baltimore, December 15.—The grand jury today ignored the indictment against General Felix Agnus, on the charge of criminally libelling Senator George L. Wellington in The American on the morning of November 26th. That morning The American published an article clipped from The Washington Post and commented upon the article favorably, saying that the statements in it were true. The article in question was a very bitter attack upon the official career of Senator Wellington, telling things which he had done and other things which he might do in the future.

Three days after the Baltimore article appeared, Senator Wellington appeared before the grand jury and had General Agnus presented for criminal libel. An indictment charging criminal libel in four counts was drawn up and printed, but the action of the grand jury does away with the proceeding for this term of court at least.

On the same day that the presentment was made, the grand jury returned in the superior court a civil suit for \$100,000 damages against General Agnus. This is still pending. It is not believed that Senator Wellington has had anything to do with the discontinuance of the prosecution in the criminal case.

The American tomorrow will say: "Two weeks ago Senator George L. Wellington of this state, appeared before the grand jury of this city and complained that he had been criminally libelled by The Baltimore American. Upon that day the grand jury returned a presentment against General Felix Agnus, the publisher, to the state's attorney for indictment. Yesterday this indictment was returned to the court and 'ignored.' This result is all the more gratifying because The American did nothing to bring it about. Ever since Mr. Wellington invited an investigation of himself in the court, The American has been ready and willing to meet him. It has always found justice at the hands of both court and jury and it simply begs to repeat what it said the morning that the writ of habeas corpus was announced." It then quotes its editorial of December 1st, in which it said it would meet the issue and that it would be intimidated by no one.

The President Returns

Washington, December 15.—President McKinley, the members of the cabinet and others who went to Canton reached Washington shortly before 11 o'clock. The special train was stopped just outside the station yard and the members of the party were driven to their homes.

The president and Mrs. McKinley naturally were fatigued with the strain to which they had been subjected, but stood the trip well, and the president himself was ready to look after some matters of personal business after a short rest. It is understood to be the present intention of the president to omit all social and other functions of the White House for a period of thirty days from the date of the death of his mother. Most of the official receptions are usually set down for dates after the first of January, so that the principal omission, if the present order is carried out, will be the New Year's day reception, which will be less than that of any other from the fact that all the elements that go to make up this function, even the general public, are received by the president at one or the other of the social receptions.

Twenty minutes after the presidential train left Canton last night it struck and instantly killed Louis Molinet, a laborer, walking on the track. The president was not disturbed at the distressing accident so soon after the sad ordeal of the day.

Steamer Pursued by Spanish Steam Launch

Havana, December 15.—General Marreco, it is announced from the palace, has been engaged with an insurgent force at the farm of Lastra. Three insurgents were killed. Later, the official announcement continues, the general's forces surrendered the camp occupied by the insurgent leaders, Colazo and Acea, at the farm of Paz. The insurgents, according to the official report, left forty-three killed on the field, the troops captured thirty-four firearms and some documents. The column had a captain and one private killed.

The harbor police, with a steam launch, will try to overtake the steamer Olivette, outward bound from this port. After she sailed it was rumored that she had on board the insurgent leader "El Inglester" (Alfredo Godoy.)

This Tells Where Health May be Found

And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

THE SWAP OF OFFICES

EVERYBODY SURPRISED EXCEPT PARTIES TO THE DEAL

Increase in the State Guard Membership. Bad Condition of Federal Building at Raleigh—Death of an Old Wake County ex-Sheriff—Castle Haynes Not Yet Paid for by the State—The Lynch-Pescud Marriage—The Fruit Pests Extirpated

Messenger Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., December 15.—The number of pupils here at the school for the blind and at that for negro deaf mutes and blind is 292, which is 100 more than at this time last year.

All the members of the board of agriculture were surprised when the commissioner of agriculture, J. M. Mewbourne tendered his resignation last evening. It was promptly accepted and as quickly John R. Smith was made commissioner. Not having resigned as superintendent of the penitentiary he of course holds two offices. As soon as the penitentiary board meets he will resign and Mewbourne will be elected superintendent. Governor Russell is manipulating the whole matter. The salary of commissioner is \$1,800; that of superintendent \$2,500. But the commissioner's office literally "runs itself."

The reports of the adjutant general show an increase of about 200 in the strength of the four infantry regiments. The First regiment gains forty four during the year, the Fourth gains sixty.

State Treasurer Worth says very few state bonds have come in this year for exchange. Today five came from Boston.

L. C. Caldwell, Governor Russell's appointee as chairman of the railway commission, is here. He was at the supreme court yesterday and asked if an opinion had been filed in his case. He appeared to expect one.

The United States inspector of buildings under the control of the treasury department was here today and inspected the postoffice, revenue and court house building. Not long ago the condition of the building was condemned by a special agent. It is dirty, there are no electric lights and there is great need of paint.

United States Marshal Carroll left for Columbus, Ohio, with eight convicts for the United States penitentiary there, and Chief Deputy Hanna left for Washington with two young negro postoffice thieves to be placed in a reformatory.

Rev. J. S. Plummer, rector of the Episcopal church at Oxford, goes to Maine and Rev. R. B. Owens of Salisbury succeeds him.

Mrs. E. N. Watson, mother of Cyrus B. Watson, of Winston, is dead. Last Thursday was her 93rd birthday. Ex-Sheriff William H. High died here this morning, aged 78 years. He was sheriff for many years in this county, and it is said was the last man after the war to carry out the penalty of whipping upon a sentenced prisoner. He was in fact stopped by soldiers while carrying out the order of the court. For a number of years he lived in California.

The payment by the penitentiary for the Castle Haynes farm has not yet been made, as the deeds have not yet been paid. Eight hundred bales of the crop of cotton have been sold and 900 bales are held to pay for the farm, etc.

The Baptists now have 101 missionaries in North Carolina. This morning at the home of her father, John S. Pescud, Miss Mary Pescud was married to Mr. Perry Lynch, of New Orleans.

Rev. Dr. James A. Weston resigns as assistant rector of Christ church here, to become rector of the Episcopal church at Wilkesboro.

The commission to extirpate the San Jose scale and other fruit pests, says they have cleared the nurseries of these pests. J. M. Fix is the new secretary of the commission.

There is a strong argument for compulsory education in the fact that in one school district in Iredeell county, with 162 children of school age, only 11 attend school.

At Southern Pines next week the "Wanderers' Reunion" will be held. There is to be a banquet to the press.

General A. D. Cowles will not accept the reversion of the Piedmont bank at Morganton. It is said that depositors will not get over five cents on the dollar.

Bill Day, a negro, who at Winston murdered his sweetheart, Louisa Ellis, and yet got off with a seven-year sentence, is in the penitentiary.

Deputy Sheriff Bob Brooks left for Baltimore today with a requisition for Chavis, the negro who in this county last year murdered Mahala White, a young negro woman.

Durrant Sentenced to be Hanged

San Francisco, December 15.—Theodore Durrant was this morning sentenced to be hanged January 7th next for the murder of Blanche Lamont. Durrant's attorneys made a desperate effort to secure a further delay and pave the way for another appeal to the supreme court, but Judge Bahrs was inexorable and overruled each and all objections made to the proceedings. Durrant was in court and carried himself with his customary coolness. An immense crowd flocked to the court room and filled the corridors of the city hall. This is the fourth time Durrant has been sentenced.

Populists to Hold a Caucus

Washington, December 15.—The populists have decided to hold a caucus tomorrow night to outline their policies on pending questions. They will probably oppose the retirement of the greenbacks, the extension of further privileges to national banks, the annexation of Hawaii, and favor the recognition of Cuban independence and the repeal of the civil service law.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



A Dynamite Bomb Near the American Consulate

Havana, December 15.—A small box, apparently made to contain samples of some description, was found this morning, at Casa Nueva, where the United States consulate is situated. An examination of the box showed it to contain a tube filled with an explosive substance. Fortunately the cover was not removed in the ordinary way but was splintered open. Underneath the cover was a piece of sand paper, intended to light a box of matches and thus bring about an explosion.

On November 24th last a tube, said to contain dynamite was found on the premises of the United States consulate at Havana by a man who was subsequently arrested by the private watchman of the consulate; but the affair was classed as a joke and the man arrested was believed to have been the individual who placed the tube where it was found. In order to guard against any possible attempt, hostile to the consulate or its inmates, the Spanish officials took precautions to protect the building and Consul General Lee.

Agitation in Spain Over President McKinley's Message

Barritz, France, December 15.—Mail advices received from Madrid, telegrams and telephone messages on this subject being forbidden, say the Spanish military journals, especially the most important, the Correspondencia Militar, declare that twenty generals have come to an agreement to engineer a protest against President McKinley's message to congress, which is considered insulting to the Spanish army. It is added that a certain marshal was asked to co-operate, but he merely replied that he would consider the matter. General Weyer answered a similar request, saying he desired in the first place to learn the opinion of certain personages, the law not allowing military men to send a collective petition to the minister of war. Political circles are much excited at rumors of a manifesto to the country which is said to be in course of preparation. The semi-official Correspondencia de Espana only indirectly alludes to the agitation.

When you are suffering from Catarrh or Cold in the head you want relief right away. Only 10 cents is required to test it. Ask your druggist for the trial size of Ely's Cream Balm, or buy the 50c. size. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell, and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shantz, Rahway, N. J.

A Million Dollar Cargo

San Francisco, December 15.—One million dollars is the estimated value of the cargo of the Russian barkentine Behring, which arrived in port yesterday. The cargo represents the major portion of the business done by the Russian Seal and Fur Company during the season just closed. By far the most important item shown on the manifest is the consignment of seal-skins. Of these there are 1,000. There are several hundred bear skins, all of the finest quality, and a large number of skins of almost all the animals found in the Arctic regions. The Behring has also on board the fine collection of natural history specimens made by Professor Stejneger, while he was acting as a member of the international sealing commission. These are consigned to the Smithsonian institute and to the British royal museum.

The London Fire of Incendiary Origin

London, December 15.—During the course of today's inquiry into the recent great fire in the Cripple Gate district of London, the city solicitor, Mr. Henry Homewood Crawford, made a sensational statement. He said the fire had assumed grave importance. The expert evidence he continued, had proved that the fire was not accidental and the evidence agreed that the fire was started in a stack of clothing in the show room of Waller & Brown, mantle manufacturers. Mr. Brown he added, could not escape the fact that he was the only person in the show room just prior to the outbreak. It was only fair to state, said the city solicitor, in conclusion, that Mr. Brown was perfectly willing to re-enter the witness box and give any further details he could on the subject.

Weyer Indignant at McKinley's Message

Madrid, December 15.—The Weyler organ, La Nacional, believes that General Weyer expressed his ideas on the situation to the queen regent with great frankness, and notably his indignation as a soldier against "President McKinley's unjustifiable insults," and the government's indifference to the army's honor. La Nacional adds: "General Weyer is satisfied with his reception at the palace and the day has been a bad one for the government." It says also that General Weyer and the minister of war, General Correa, had an interview that was "unsatisfactory to both."